The Carolina Farmer

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VOLUME II JUNE, 1947 NUMBER 6

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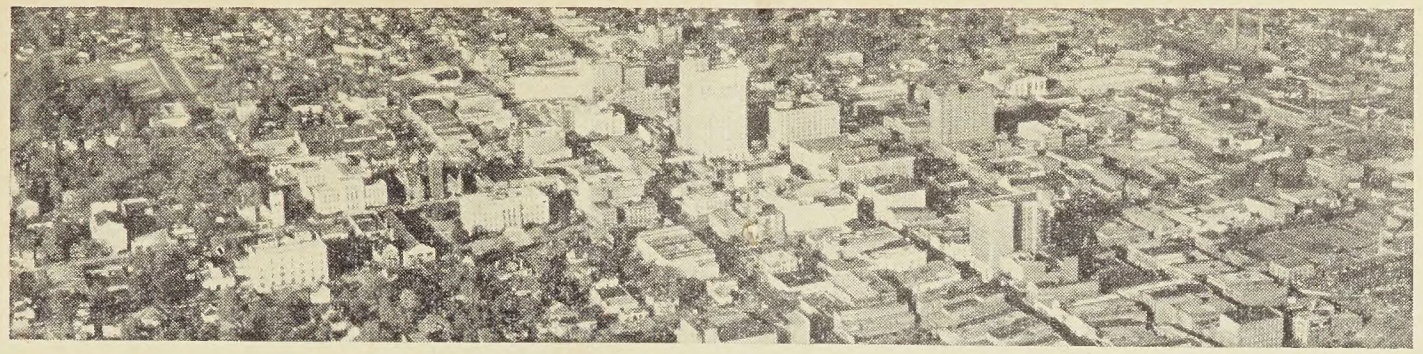

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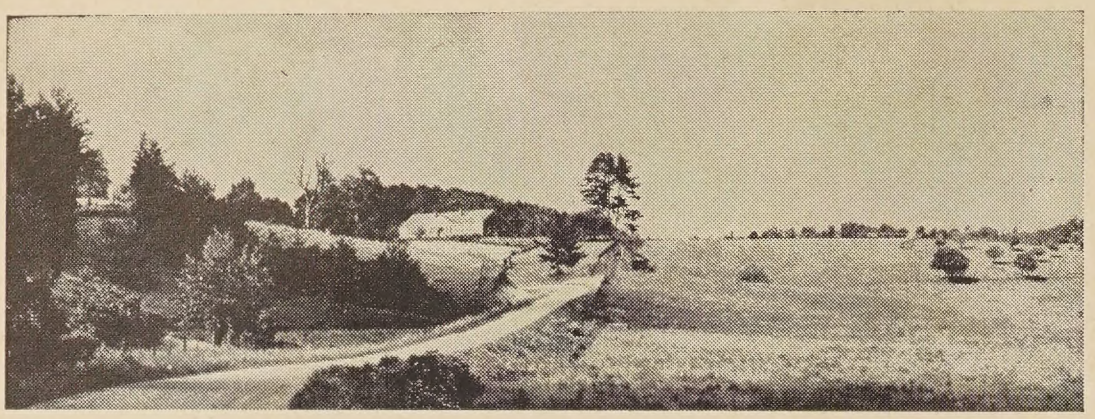

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Farm Facts

Research Report To Be Distributed

The latest progress report on research work conducted by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station is now available for general distribution.

Dr. L. D. Baver, director of the Station and Dean of the School of Agriculture at State College, who makes this announcement, adds that the report, part of a regular series of quarterly progress notes, is designed for the farmer and student of agriculture who is interested in keeping up with the latest scientific developments.

Entitled "Research and Farming," this publication is the official report of the Experiment Station, designed and written for the general public. It is well illustrated, and written in a popular manner, Baver says.

Among the articles included in the latest issue are: "The Problem in Tobacco Breeding Work," "Avian Typhoid — A Deadly Chicken Disease," "N. C.'s 776 One-Teacher Elementary Schools," "Why Egg Candling Is Needed," "Reclaiming Farm Ditches With Dynamite," "What Makes for Successful Farming," "Good Experiments Are Not Accidental," and "DDT for Earworm Control on Sweet Corn."

Free copies of this report may be obtained by writing to the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh. Requests should be made for "Research and Farming," Vol. V, Progress Report No. 1.

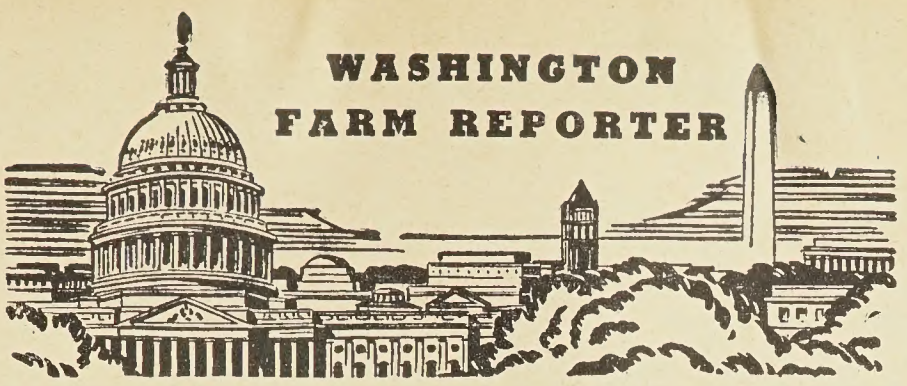
Farmer Finds Profit In Dairy Operation

An example of what a farmer, operating on a small scale, can do with a few dairy cows, is domonstrated by Guy Anderson, of Brasstown, Cherokee County.

Since August 1, Anderson's milk checks from these four dairy cows have totaled $329.78, after his haul bill was deducted. In addition to the milk sold off his farm, two and a half gallons per day were used for home consumption.

From August 1 to December 31, Anderson spent $68.75 for feed, and the rest was grown on the farm. Part of this feed went to his dry cattle and calves, explains assistant farm agent, Lemuel Goode of the State College Extension Service, so the cows producing milk didn't use this entire amount of feed.

Anderson was one of the first farmers in the county to seed ladino clover on his farm. At the present time, he has seeded 21 acres of pasture and meadow to this clover. Results have been so good that Anderson plans to include it in all of his pasture mixtures.



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Speculative Boom

More cotton was bought and sold in March than was produced in 1946.

Traders on the commodity exchanges are having a Roman holiday buying and selling something they don't have, never had and never expect to have.

More than four billion dollars changed hands in a frenzy of trading on the commodity exchanges last month as traders bought and sold farm commodities in the futures market.

Title to more than 509,000,000 bushels of wheat changed hands in the largest monthly total since August, 1941. Fortunes were made—and lost.

Cotton futures tradings at 8,755,000 bales hit the highest March volume since 1930.

The Commodity Exchange Authority reported history-making activity in nearly all commodities—wheat, cotton, corn, oats, butter, eggs, potatoes, feedstuffs, fats and oils.

African Louse

A "serious cattle louse problem" in Florida is reported by the Agriculture Department. The louse has been found as far west as Texas.

Department scientists say heavy infestations of these lice rapidly sap cattle of their vitality and cause some to become too feeble to walk. It is known to cattlemen as the "tail louse" because the heaviest infestation is found in the brush of the tail.

The louse, previously unknown to American cattlemen, first was discovered in 1915 near Kameruns, West Africa. How it got into the United States is a mystery.

USDA entomologists say control is practical through use of sprays containing 1.5 per cent DDT in wettable powder form sprayed on at the rate of one-half to two pints per animal.

Poultry Committee

Secretary Anderson announced appointment of the Poultry Advisory Committee, named under the Research and Marketing Act, to recommend research projects covering all phases of the poultry industry.

Membership of the committee, giving representation to all phases of the pontry, comprises:

Leo L. Baumgarther, International Baby Chick Association, Litchfield, Minn.; Herbert Beyers, Norbest Turkey Growers Association, Sacramento, Calif; Leland J. Graham, Southern States Marketing Cooperative, Richmond, Va.; David B. Greene, Kauffman & Greene, Dover, Del.; Henry J. Hansen, Puyallup, Wash.; Victor W. Henningsen, Henningsen Bros., New York; Leslie S. Hubbard, Lancaster, Pa.; Edward J. Priebe, Jr., Priebe & Sons, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; E. G. Stockdale, Iowa Falls, Iowa; William Ullman, State Poultry Association of Indiana, Inc., Kokoma, Ind.; Prof. Charles W. Upp, Poultry Department, La. State University, Baton Rouge, La.

Price Inquiry

The House-Senate Economic Committee wants to know "what can be done about agricultural prices?"

Led by Sen. Robert Taft, (R., O.) the joint committee plans to make a study of the price question. That will include seeking an answer also to "what can be done about manufacturers' prices" and "any other distortions in the economic picture."

Top representatives of business, agriculture and labor will be called to testify.

Farm representatives will welcome the opportunity to give the facts which will correct the distorted public opinion regarding the reasons for current food prices.

Some of those facts are:

Most of the recent price increases have been on produce after it was sold by farmers.

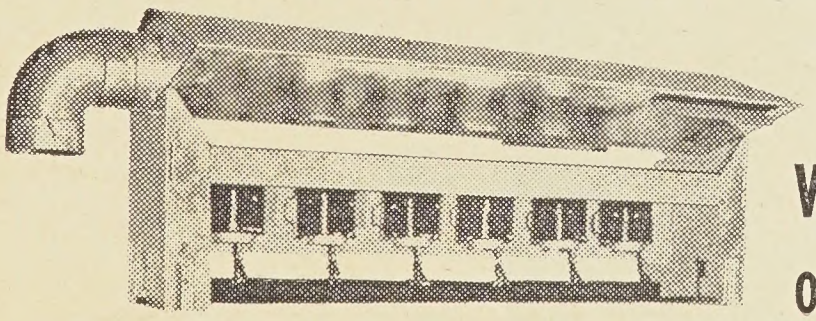
Net farm income is declining because production costs—labor and materials—have increased more rapidly than farm produce prices in the past six months.

Producers, on the average, get only 53 cents out of the consumer's $1 spent for food—and must pay all increased production costs out of that.

The government is not guaranteeing farmers present prices. With the exception of potatoes, consumer demand is keeping prices above support levels.

Farmers are not responsible for high prices. They have maintained production at 135 to 140 per cent of prewar and are continuing to produce at maximum capacity.

The 1947 BRA-HIL "Pre-Heat" Curer



NOTE: Turn to the back cover page of this magazine, containing fuller information about the many advantages that this tobacco curer offers.

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June Is Dairy Month

By L. L. RAY
Executive Vice-President
N. C. Dairy Products Association

THROUGH the observance of the month of June as National Dairy Month by the dairy industry, nutrition and educational authorities, attention is drawn more than is usual to dairying in its various phases. The month has been designated by the industry as a period in which to promote greater consumption of dairy foods as a means to higher health standards for our nation, and to the expansion of the industry itself as an invaluable financial aid to the farmer.

In November, 1937, the dairy industry observed one week in which a special effort was made to sell more milk and ice cream. This period was called "National Milk Week." The idea proved successful, and in 1938 a whole month was set aside for observance—from June 10 to July 10, then called "National Milk Month." Finally, the entire month of June has been chosen for observance, the period designated as "June Dairy Month." This year the program is observing its 11th anniversary.

June was chosen as Dairy Month because this is the time of year when milk production is at its peak. The production and utilization of milk have so increased in this country that the United States is THE greatest dairy nation. Annually, farmers realize an estimated three and one-half billion dollars from milk and its products. These products include specifically milk and all foods processed from it—cheese, butter, ice cream, cottage cheese, cream, dried milk, condensed milk, evaporated milk—comprising over 25 per cent of the 1,500 pounds of the principal foods consumed each year by the average American. Forty-five million quarts of milk are delivered daily to homes and stores. Americans enjoy the best milk in the world, and economical distribution, meticulous sanitation, pasteurization, and other safeguards have made our milk supply a world standard.

In North Carolina, traditionally a cash crop state, more than 50 per cent of the cash income of farmers comes from tobacco alone. In the state are nearly 400,000 milk cows, producing $65,000,000 worth of dairy products annually—approximately half of this amount being consumed on the farms. We need more than 200,000 more cows in the state to produce our fluid milk requirements; we are sending out millions of dollars annually for milk that could be produced here. Fluid milk, at its best, should be produced near the place where it is to be consumed. Besides being expensive to ship from other dairying centers, milk deteriorates in transit.

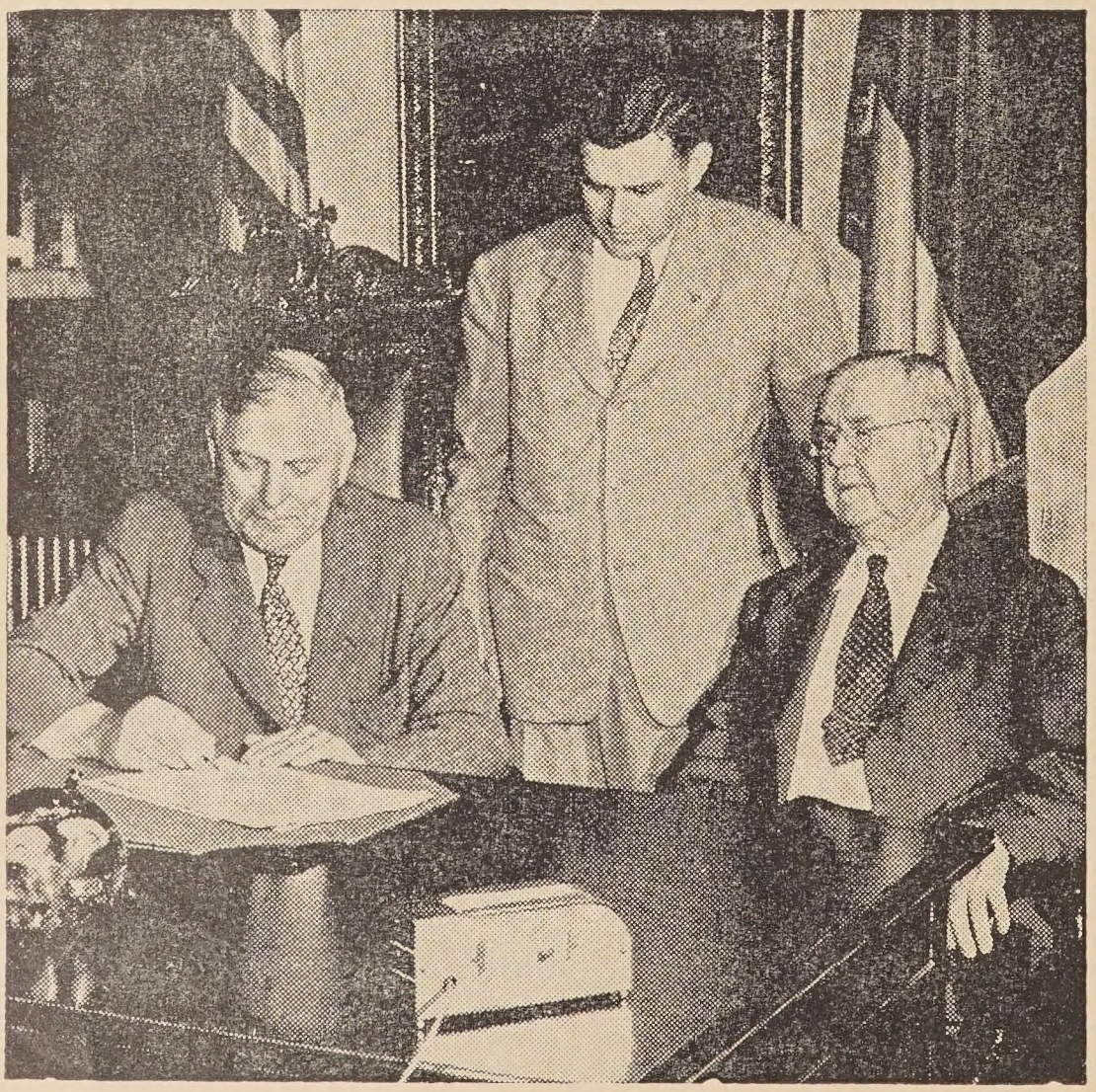
Much has been said and written about milk in North Carolina in recent months—some of it constructive, some of it destructive, some of it authoritative, and some of it just plain guesswork, depending upon the point of view and scientific knowledge of the individual. These differences of opinion, however, have served to focus the spotlight upon the fact that dairying is on the move in North Carolina, and is of sufficient importance to the health and wealth of our state to merit the understanding and cooperation of all our citizens if it is to fulfill its potentialities of becoming one of the greatest dairying states of our entire nation.

Dairying in North Carolina has grown so rapidly that it has doubled in volume in the past 15 years. It shows every indication of more than doubling in the next 10 or 15. This fact alone should prove that the dairies of our state have given consumers a high quality product, because no industry can survive, much less progress, unless it satisfies its customers. In the opinion of dairy experts, North Carolinians are now getting the best milk and dairy products they have ever had. Also that our dairy products are as good as they are in practically any state, and much better than in many places.

North Carolina dairymen, however, are not content with remaining static in the development of their industry. Rather, they are constantly moving to reach higher and higher goals of quality and production. Cognizant of the fact that there is always room for improvement, the members of the dairy industry themselves are leading the program of betterment in all its phases.

Full-time field men spend all their time working with milk producers to

(Continued on Page 14)



North Carolina Dairy Products Association President Ralph H. Scott, and Milk Producer President Charles F. Cates look on as Governor Cherry signs the June Dairy month proclamation.

Will YOUR FARM *Be Destroyed by* FIRE?

By BOB MCPHERSON
Fire Protection Institute

★

WILL you be one of the thousands of farmers who will have a disastrous experience with fire this year? Will *your* barn or house be added to the daily farm fire loss of nearly $275,000? There's a good chance it will be—unless you're extremely careful.

Farm Safety Week is a good time to check up on yourself. Fire prevention and fire protection should be an all-year-round job, but early summer is the time to make a special inspection if you are to avoid the hazards of fires at harvest time. Take the time *today* to look your place over.

Here are a few items to include in your inspection:

Summer thunder and lightning storms start nearly one-third of all farm fires. You *can* give your farm nearly 100 per cent protection by properly installing lightning rods on all your buildings, but are you sure your rods are in good shape? Have you checked them since last summer?

Copper or galvanized iron rods should be installed on every one of your buildings. Lightning can start by hitting your henhouse or tool shed almost as easily as it can hit your barn or silo. Protect all your buildings.

Go over your rods and make sure they are grounded adequately. The conductor should be in good contact with permanently moist earth. If your rods aren't properly installed and grounded, they may actually increase the danger of damage from lightning, instead of protecting you.

Thousands of livestock are killed every year by lightning, too. See that your wire fences are grounded at least every 150 feet. Lightning can charge a wire fence with dangerous electricity which can kill your livestock if they brush against it.

Spontaneous ignition of stored crops is another fire hazard that costs farmers millions of dollars each year. Uncured hay, especially the legumes, will heat spontaneously when stored in large piles, and, under certain conditions, may break into flames.

You can eliminate much danger from this source by properly curing hay and inspecting your barn for leaky roofs and sides before storing it. You might want to add about ten pounds of salt per ton to uncured or damp hay as it is placed in the mow. Be sure, however, to begin ventilating your hay as much as possible *immediately* after storage.

Another thing to avoid, is throwing up large piles of horse manure against the side of the barn. This can create a serious fire hazard. The accumulation of large piles of manure should be avoided and it should never be stored in quantity.

The gasoline engine has made the farmers' task immeasurably lighter in recent years, but it has also brought with it increased danger of fire. You can't afford to be careless with gasoline. Above all else, don't smoke when you are near gasoline.

Your gasoline stock should be stored underground if possible and at least 75 feet away from any building. Now is a good time to repaint storage tanks so that everyone will be aware of what they contain.

Check up on your electrical equipment this week. The cost of having a competent electrician look over the wiring and installation is very reasonable and this inspection may avoid a fire. Don't let frayed wiring or loose connections endanger your farm.

Make a real effort to keep your farm clean. Many fires start in rubbish and litter that could have been cleaned up months before. Don't leave any oily or paint-saturated rags around, either. Remember, a clean farm seldom burns.

But fire prevention is not enough. In spite of all your efforts, an accidental fire may break out. Farm Safety Week is a good time to check your fire protection equipment and make sure it is in good working order.

Every farm should have a good supply of home fire-fighting equipment. This means portable, hand fire extinguishers in every building and on your tractors. Hand fire extinguishers put out sixty per cent of the accidental fires that occur in this country. If you don't have fire extinguishers on your farm, buy some *today*.

Be sure your extinguishers are in good working order, and that they have been recharged since last summer. Mark their locations with red paint. Make sure you have the right type extinguishers, too. For your tractor, get a vaporizing liquid or carbon dioxide extinguisher which will put out a blaze without damaging the machinery. For fires starting in litter or rubbish, a soda-acid or foam extinguisher is best.

Your local hardware store will be glad to advise you which extinguishers you should have. Don't buy an extinguisher that doesn't have the seal of approval of the Underwriters' or Factory Mutual Laboratories. An extinguisher that may not function properly is worse than none at all. Get the best.

In addition to fire extinguishers, put pails and barrels of water at strategic spots so they will be readily available in case of emergency. If you have a pressure water supply, keep a 100 foot length of garden hose attached to an outside tap. Have a ladder that will reach the highest point of any building easily accessible. Keep ropes and axes handy, too.

It's a good idea to use Farm Safety Week to call your help together to caution them against fire hazards and to tell them where your own fire fighting equipment is located. Give every man a specific job in case a fire breaks out. An organized attack on a small fire stands a good chance of putting it out before it spreads. It might be a good idea to have a fire drill once a month so that this knowledge becomes a habit with your workers.

If you put these fire prevention and fire protection measures into effect on your farm, you will considerably reduce the chance that your place will be one of the farms, homes or factories that will catch fire every minute of the day and night this year.

The best defense against fire is:

1. Keep it from starting.
2. Put it out while it is small.

Be prepared for fire, NOW!

Save the Ewe Lambs

By ROBERT S. CURTIS
N. C. Department of Agriculture
Raleigh, N. C.

SPRING LAMBS will soon be moving to market from the Eastern part of the state, and from then on they will move throughout the state until October. During this season many lambs will move to market, including ram, wether, and ewe lambs. It is with these ewe lambs we should be concerned. Entirely too many have been going to the slaughter pens when they should have been retained on the farm either in the hands of the owner or with some interested sheep grower. The problem is critical and should have attention.

When these lambs are concentrated for shipment, the best ewe lambs could well be selected and returned to the farm for future breeding purposes. If this is not done, our sheep industry will continue to suffer. Already the decline in numbers has been serious. Sheep owners should first keep back the good ewe lambs to replace old ewes unfit for breeding. Additional ones should then be offered for breeding purposes to other growers or beginners in the industry. Every good market lamb can be sold that is produced in the state. If we are to continue having lambs for sale for slaughter, our own flocks should be protected. Now is the time to begin.

Already early spring lambs for slaughter have been quoted on the Cincinnati market at $30.00 per hundred weight. While this price is extreme, it is reasonable to assume that substantial prices will prevail for some time—even several years. The opportunity is here now. Continuous slaughtering of our ewe stock will eventually deplete the sheep industry until it is essentially nil. Sheep growers should use every effort to prevent a further decline. It is to their interest as well as to the livestock industry in general.

With 2,500 or more sheep growers, the saving of just a few ewe lambs would work wonders in replacement and in rebuilding this industry. Sheep always pay under reasonable care and management. This is history many times demonstrated. If you have select ewe lambs to offer, help your industry by making this fact known, not only in your community, but throughout the state. The State Department of Agriculture is ready to aid in every way possible. Write the Department at Raleigh and help your industry find its rightful place in the livestock field. Don't delay, and offer such suggestions as you may care to make. The old saying—"two heads are better than one, if one is a sheep's head!"

MARKET GOOD EWE LAMBS AT HOME

Transportation is expensive, yet we pay two-way transportation on much of the meat—beef, pork, and lamb—we eat. This is another way of saving we are failing to produce at home much of our meat requirements.

For comparative purposes it will be interesting to examine what we are doing in the sheep industry nationally and from a state standpoint. Texas grows 9½ million sheep; Wyoming, 3½ million; Colorado, 2½ million; and California, 3 million while North Carolina has slightly over 50 thousand head.

It is not our purpose to say that we should undertake to rival these Western States but rather to point out the wide ratio which seems to be an unlikely situation. Again, Iowa with a land area almost exactly equal to North Carolina grows 1¾ million sheep. Why this difference even granting substantial inequalities from the standpoint of adaptation? Shall we admit that we are a less likely state than Iowa or some of our near neighbors? Virginia, for example, grows 375 thousand, and Tennessee 387 thousand sheep. Some may say that the Southern States are not adapted to sheep, yet Louisiana, not as well adapted to sheep growing as North Carolina, produces 263 thousand head, more than five times the number grown in North Carolina.

Unfortunately we have let go one of our surest resources. Many of our farms should be re-stocked with breeding sheep. Western sheep are good but now, since all sheep are high, there is another practical way to replenish our breeding animals. A western sheep man once in this part of the country at lamb shipping time said: "They can't grow lambs better anywhere in the United States." He knew for he had been around. That's a challenge in the face of a depleted and profitable industry.

Lambs will begin to move in May and continue until early October. Out of these one to two thousand ewe lambs can and should be saved for breeding purposes instead of sending them to market for slaughter. North Carolina needs these ewe lambs. Why not each sheep grower add or replenish his flock with at least five ewe lambs for breeding? We must have 2500 or more sheep breeders. Adding 5 to each flock would add a sizable number—12,500 head—to our breeding flocks. Otherwise, save them for those who may want to start new flocks.

Don't let high prices now undermine your good, practical, long-time judgment. Some day you will be wanting these extra numbers. You know what your own sheep will do. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture will aid in marketing these ewe lambs for breeding purposes. Save them and take pride in remaking one of our most profitable farm industries.

Wool Marketing Plan

The Farmers Cooperative Exchange gladly joins with the North Carolina Extension Service and the Department of Agriculture in order that a concerted effort might be made to assist the farmers of the state in finding an outlet for their wool.

All that a farmer has to do to find an outlet for his wool is to take it at any time during the week beginning Monday, July 7th, to anyone of the thirty-seven FCX warehouses which are located at points indicated below:

North Carolina

Alamance FCX Service, Burlington.
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Cabarrus FCX Service, Concord.
Catawba FCX Service, Newton.
China Grove FCX Service, China Grove.
Clayton FCX Service, Clayton.
Columbus FCX Service, Whiteville.
Dunn FCX Service, Dunn.
Edgecombe FCX Service, Tarboro.
Fairmont FCX Service, Fairmont.
Forsyth FCX Service, Winston-Salem.
Guilford FCX Service, Greensboro.
High Point FCX Service, High Point.
Iredell FCX Service, Statesville.
Johnston FCX Service, Smithfield.
Lenior FCX Service, Kinston.
Lincoln FCX Service, Lincolnton.
Martin FCX Service, Williamston.
Mebane FCX Service, Mebane.
Mecklenburg FCX Service, Charlotte.
Mooresville FCX Service, Mooresville.
Montgomery FCX Service, Troy.
Mt. Olive FCX Service, Mt. Olive.
Onslow FCX Service, Jacksonville.
Pitt FCX Service, Greenville.
Randolph FCX Service, Asheboro.
Robeson FCX Service, Lumberton.

(Continued on Page 16)

It Pays To Stay in the Hog Business

By JACK KELLY
N. C. Extension Service
Raleigh, N. C.

★

THE crop reporting board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that North Carolina had 105,000 brood sows to farrow in the spring of 1946 as compared with 95,000 in the spring of 1945, but the average for 1935-44 was 119,000 which shows that North Carolina is still below normal in hog production. This indicates that hog growers in the State have a tendency to go in and out of hog production.

Hog growers in the State who make the most money stay in the business but cut down on the number of hogs when prices are unfavorable, and expand when prices are favorable. There is no way for a producer to be in at the right time and out at the right time, therefore the only sound program if profit is to me made from hog production is to follow a definite plan of keeping high producing sows and growing grain and pasture plus good management.

Selecting Breeding Animals

Breeding animals should be selected not only on body conformation but on production records. A program that is being followed by a large number of the breeders is known as production registry. This is set up to determine brood sows' ability to farrow and raise numbers of fast growing pigs. In case of purebreds the sow is entered with the Record Association within five days after farrowing and her litter of pigs is weighed by the owner and county agent at 56 days of age. The litter must weigh at least 320 pounds to qualify. Hog men in buying breeding stock can improve their herds by purchasing gilts from production registry litters as this is a good measure of the gilt's inherited ability to produce. The boar is at least one-half of the breeding herd which makes it important that he be a purebred from a production registry litter.

Feeding

Demonstrations conducted by farmers prove that 15 per cent of the corn and 30 to 40 per cent of the protein feed can be saved by the use of grazing crops such as soybeans, lespedeza, small grain, rye grass, crimson clover or alfalfa. Grain must be on the farm if hogs are to be profitable. Small grain can be used in place of corn where it is more economical to produce.

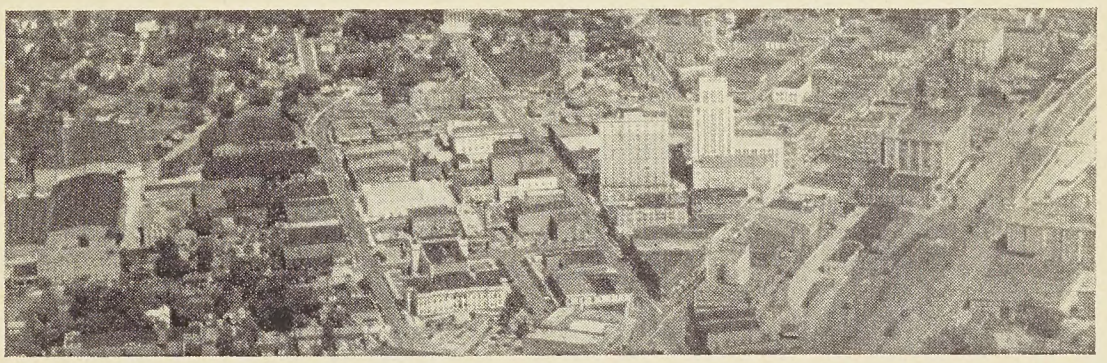
Sanitation

Unthrifty pigs cause a large loss of money to hog growers each year. Intestinal round worms are no doubt the leading cause of unthriftiness. This is a parasite that lives in the small intestines of infested pigs. Female worms produce thousands of eggs which scatter on the ground with the manure. Young pigs are more susceptible than old hogs and become wormy by feeding on "worm egg" infested ground. Clean pastures where hogs have not been since the ground was plowed is the best place for sows to farrow. Pigs born and fed on clean ground will be free from worms.

By following a few simple practices of feeding and management such as listed below should help hog growers stay in business:

1. Sows and gilts should be in better than medium condition when they farrow.
2. Feed grain, protein supplement, pasture and mineral mixture.
3. Use a movable type farrowing house with guard rail.
4. Nip off pig's sharp teeth or tusk as soon after birth as possible.
5. Castrate boar pigs at four or five weeks of age.
6. Provide a creep for pigs so they can eat without being disturbed by the sow.
7. Keep hogs free from lice with old crank case oil.
8. Wean pigs at eight weeks or older.
9. Finish pigs on good pasture with balanced ration.
10. Plenty of water and shade should be provided. (Hogs consume forty per cent more water and gain fourteen per cent faster if they have water before them all the time as compared with being watered three times a day).

A good mineral mixture can be made by mixing 10 parts of ground limestone, 5 parts steamed bone meal and 2 parts of common salt.



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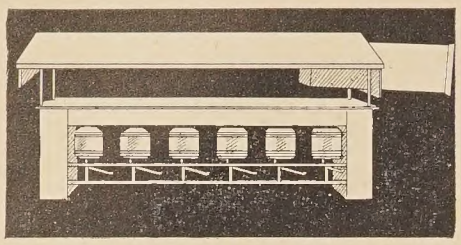

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Florence-Mayo Is Not An Experimental Curer

Order from your nearest dealer or write direct (Note: While several thousand of these fine curers will be produced before July 1st, great demand may still exceed production. However, it will PAY BIG DIVIDENDS to wait just a little longer . . . for FLORENCE-MAYO Curers!)

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The World's Best Tobacco Curer

MAURY, NORTH CAROLINA

Grange Gleanings . . .

FARM SAFETY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Announcement has been made of the appointment of a Farm Safety Committee by Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell, Master of the North Carolina State Grange. Mr. Gene Knight, Durham, North Carolina, has been named chairman. Mr. Knight, formerly of the State College Publicity Department, is now Publicity Director of the Farmers Mutual Exchange in Durham, North Carolina.

President Truman has proclaimed July 20-26 as National Farm Safety Week. This action, which is endorsed by the nation's agricultural leaders, will arouse interest in the farm accident problem and create a safety consciousness among rural people. Plans are already underway for Grange participation in this program.

Mr. Knight, in accepting the chairmanship of the committee, declared that: "Farm accidents claim the lives of, and injure thousands of people each year. We shall do all we can through the Grange Farm Safety Committee to study methods for reducing accidents on the farm."

Other members of the committee are Ralph Kelly, Raleigh; H. D. Robertson, Winston-Salem; D. B. Sheffield, Wilson; and Mrs. Hal Oliver, Lumberton.

FORMER GOVERNOR BROUGHTON SPEAKS AT GIBSONVILLE

Former Governor J. Melville Broughton and Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell were the principal speakers at the annual Memorial Day of historic Friedens Evangelical Lutheran Church of which M. R. Farris is pastor.

Governor Broughton declared that the church is indispensable in the training of young people. He emphasized that character and integrity are imperative in the critical atomic age. In reviewing the accomplishments of Friedens church which dates back to 1745, he reminded the members that "The glories of the past are not enough. Each one has a definite responsibility in building for a better tomorrow."

Mrs. Caldwell, Master of the State Grange, in speaking on "The Destiny of America," cited conditions in nations which have crumbled and decayed, beginning with Biblical times on up to the present day. She then compared trends in America, but declared there is a way for America to avoid the destinies of other nations by heeding the admonition to "Humble ourselves, pray, turn away from our wicked ways," and reminded them of God's promise, "Then will I heal their land."

Governor Broughton and Mrs. Caldwell were introduced by the chairman of the program committee, Mr. George Sockwell. J. Y. Joyner, secretary-treasurer of the Memorial Association, gave the annual report.

TRUMAN TO ATTEND GRANGE MEET

President Harry S. Truman will address the 81th annual Grange Convention at Columbus, Ohio, next November. The President was extended a personal invitation by National Grange Master, A. S. Goss.

Mr. Truman, who has been a Grange member for a good many years, expressed his desire to take the seventh degree at the Columbus meeting.

Scores of North Carolina Grange members are lining up special cars and chartered buses to attend the National Grange meeting.

Farm income has always been low but frugal farmers have somehow managed to save for a "rainy day." That rainy day includes sickness. Farmers **can** and **will** pay for their medical services just as they pay for other services, such as rural electrification, which they now enjoy. I am convinced that thousands of doctors, dentists, nurses and technicians would gladly settle in the rural sections if they had the proper facilities.

The rural people themselves must get the facts, plan for their needs and tackle their problems.

Chronic illnesses, which make a slow and steady drain on ones energies, often could be remedied if the patient received treatment.

Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell, State Grange Master, discusses the Blue Cross Hospital Plan for Grange members with C. A. Houck of Chapel Hill, enrollment director of Hospital Savings. The State Grange has endorsed the plan and the local units are working out plans for the enrollment of every Grange family.

Farm Bureau . . .

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

From the President of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation, to the Stockholders' Meeting, Held at State College, Raleigh, N. C., June 3, 1947

At the risk of boring some of you who are familiar with the background in the creation of this organization, it might be well to review briefly some of the things that were done before it was incorporated.

Following the enactment of the Steagall Act which provided for the Commodity Credit Corporation to make mandatory loans on flue-cured tobacco, along with certain other farm commodities, at 90% of parity, the Tobacco Committee of the N. C. Farm Bureau Federation began the study of other loan agencies such as the Burley and Dark Fired Tobacco Growers' Association, and others handling such crops as cotton, peanuts, fruits and other crops. I believe we began this study in 1943, and continued to devise plans and draw proposals, seeking advice from all the governmental agencies, the warehousemen, the redriers, other farm groups and many business men, bankers, lawyers and merchants.

Our one main purpose and objective being the creation of an agency that would underwrite and insure the growers of flue-cured tobacco at least 90% of parity for their crop. And to do this completely within the framework of our auction system of selling tobacco; utilizing the facilities of our redriers of tobacco; and using the world wide facilities of our leaf exporters to dispose of any tobacco, it might become necessary for us to handle.

I believe all of these allied interests, our warehousemen, redriers and leaf exporters will testify to the fact that in our first year's operation we have not deviated from this objective one iota. And that we have not in any way duplicated any existing services or created any new burdens upon this our most valuable money crop, other than the necessary machinery for maintaining the proper records of the grower members and the supervision of their interest in any tobacco handled by us.

For the help, advice, guidance and cooperation of every agency and every individual, I am sure we growers are deeply grateful.

The Corporation was actually born on June 1, 1946, incorporated under the laws of North Carolina, but domesticated in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia. Our sister states, growing flue-cured tobacco, agreeing that we can render greater service, more economically, to the growers by being united.

We began receiving tobacco on August 12, 1946, the price decline on our border markets necessitating this action. The Georgia-Florida markets having practically finished the season. However, some tobacco sold on these markets would have netted growers more money if we had been prepared to go into these markets during their closing days.

The greatest need for our services became apparent when the Imperial buyers began to reduce their purchases. Our ability to step in and protect growers in the Middle and Old Belts both in North Carolina and Virginia justified all of the labor and sacrifices made to make this possible.

So you can see from the scope and design of your organization we have been able to step into the breach and protect the grower's interests, providing him with a guaranteed floor of 90% parity, in any part of the flue-cured belt. And mind you, this cash over the counter can be had in any warehouse in the entire flue-cured area, just as you would sell your tobacco to any buying company.

You will see from the Secretary's report the large volume of tobacco handled in our first year's operations. I would like to dwell briefly upon the sales of this, your, tobacco.—The sales' policy announced on March 20th of this year, as adopted by your Board of Directors, set out this one objective as being the goal we would always try to attain:—That no tobacco would be offered for sale at less than parity.

Sales of your tobacco thus far have been satisfactory considering the large volume of export types acquired due to the withdrawal of some of our foreign buyers, and the shortage of dollar exchange in other countries, where we would normally sell these tobaccos.

And right here we would like to invite each of you to take a look at the headquarters, located just across from the Sir Walter Hotel at 411 Fayetteville St. And when you see the magnitude of this undertaking and the necessary mechanical equipment to properly keep the records of nearly eighty thousand growers, you will agree we have really had somebody working for us who has the "know how."

Now with your permission, I would like to make two or three observations in the light of our experiences in this, our first year's operations.

We growers should never lose sight of the real purpose for the continued existence of this organization. That is—it will always be used for the purpose of stabilizing the prices for tobacco at not less than 90% of parity. To continue to succeed in this objective, we must unite the entire tobacco section into one harmonious hard working group, in order that we may preserve and improve the tools to do it with. These tools are our production control program, the Commodity Credit Corporation and its authority to make loans on farm products, and the growers' stabilization cooperatives.

To deviate from these objectives will ultimately mean disaster not only to us growers, but to the economy of the entire tobacco growing sections.

With the grave uncertainty of demand for the part of our tobacco going into foreign channels, it would seem we face three things we should give thought to here today:

(Continued on Page 18)

THARRINGTON'S
Master Oil Burning
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.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

Frozen Food Locker Plants Serve 13 Million

About 3⅓ million families, or approximately 13 million persons, are now being served by frozen-food locker plants, as shown by a recent survey by the Farm Credit Administration, the United States Department of Agriculture said recently. Locker plants increased from 4,600 in 1943 to 8,000 in 1946, and still more plants are being opened as materials and equipment becomes available.

Average patrons per plant went from 285 to 414, an increase of 44 percent in the three years. Farmers were the chief users; they made up three in every four of the total patrons.

The survey indicates custom slaughtering of meat animals and related services such as curing pork and rendering lard by locker plants, were on the increase. Also more and more farmers brought in poultry and fruits and vegetables to be processed and frozen.

New plants are larger and some of the older ones are being expanded. On the average, plants now hold around 500 lockers, or 52 percent more than in 1943. Together, all plants have space for some 4 million lockers and can store about 1.4 billion pounds of food, on the usual proportion of 9 pounds of meat to 1 pound of fruits and vegetables.

Of the lockers installed, 99 percent were rented. Many plants were 100 percent rented and had waiting lists.

Farmers Are Learning the Value of Freezer Lockers

A Farmer who rents a locker at the Frozen Locker Plant, takes out some of the frozen food that has been stored in his locker. After he has selected what he wants—and the labels on each package, showing the contents and the date stored make it easy to pick the products that have been in storage longest and therefore should go out first —he will turn the key in the lock and return to to the plant office. Most patrons at this plant rent their lockers by the year; a few, by the month. —U.S.D.A. Photograph

Dorothy Thompson To Be Farm-Home Week Speaker

An invitation to speak at the 1947 Farm and Home Week to be held on the State College Campus August 25-29, has been accepted by Dorothy Thompson, noted journalist and world-wide traveler, according to a joint announcement this week from Mrs. Glenn Duncan, president of the N. C. Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, and John W. Goodman, assistant director of the State College Extension Service and secretary of the event.

The nationally known writer is scheduled to speak before a special meeting of the women at the Raleigh City Auditorium the morning of August 28 at 11 o'clock.

Gen. Eisenhower To Attend Farm and Home Week

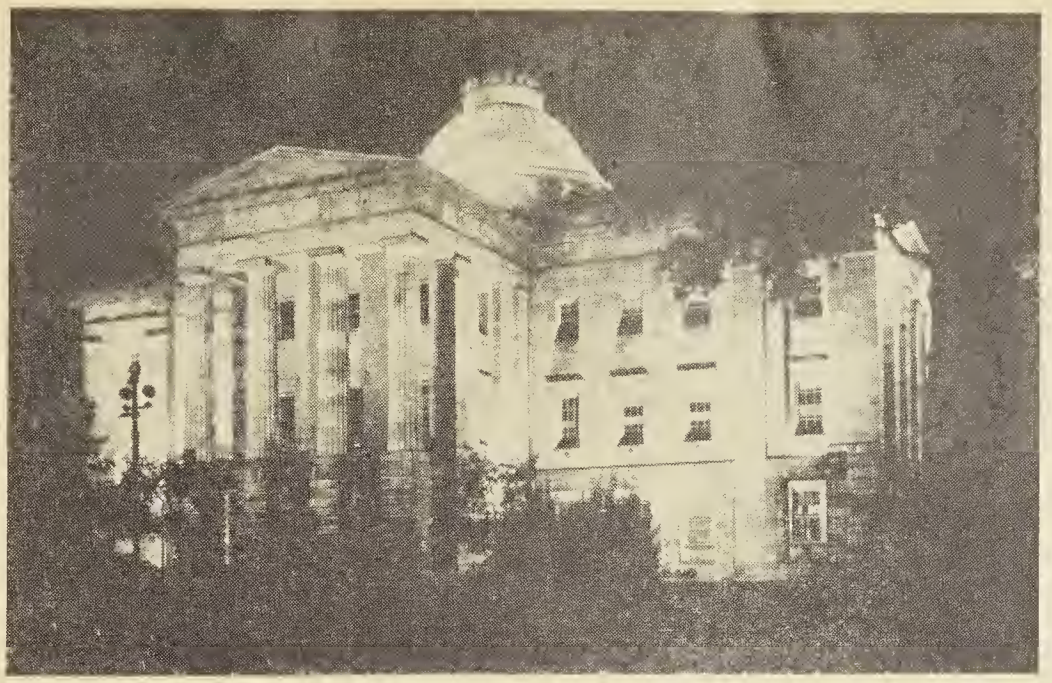
The acceptance of an invitation to speak at Farm and Home Week, to be held on the State College Campus August 25-29 has been received from Army Chief of Staff Dwight D. Eisenhower General of the Army. The announcement of the general's appearance on the program of the annual get together was made this week in a joint statement from Jacob M. Pickler, convention president and John W. Goodman, assistant director of the State College Extension Service and secretary of the event.

The letter of acceptance, addressed to Mr. Pickler, follows:

"You are indeed kind to invite me to attend and to speak to the North Carolina Farmers' and Farm Women's Convention to be held in Raleigh, 27-28 August. It is a signal honor to be asked to meet with this representative group of North Carolina citizens and I am delighted to accept your hospitality during the evening meeting of 28 August.

"Thank you for your personal thoughtfulness.

Dwight D. Eisenhower"



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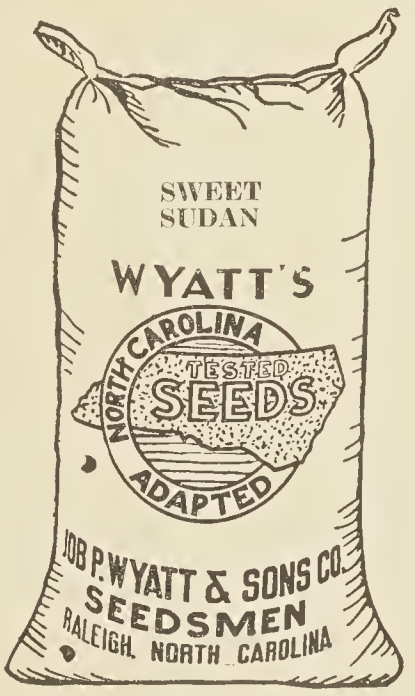

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Growing Those Spring Pigs

It is essential that we wean a good number of pigs per litter, but unless we grow those pigs out properly much of the effort and expense in producing them will be lost. In our article last month we told you something of the value of weaning large litters of good, strong, healthy pigs. Many of you have recently weaned or soon will be weaning your spring pigs, so this month we hope to give you some worthwhile information on how to properly grow these pigs from weaning until ready to finish for market.

Adequate good, clean, temporary pastures, abundant fresh pure water, and sufficient shade will go a long way toward growing the weaned pigs and keeping them healthy. In addition, they will of course need good concentrate feeds and proper care.

Pastures

You farmers in the Carolinas have a large number of crops to select from in providing annual pastures for your spring pigs. Soybeans planted about the first of May, either in grain drills or in rows to be cultivated, provide one of the best annual summer pastures. Three plantings at about two or three week intervals will produce good green palatable grazing until frost. Your county agent or vocational teacher can advise you as to the best rates of seeding, varieties and fertilizer recommendations for your particular soil. The winter pasture should furnish grazing until your first planting of soybeans is ready to turn on.

Feeding

When the pigs are weaned they should by all means be placed on good, clean, temporary or annual pasture. Every effort should then be taken to keep them thrifty and growing rapidly until they are ready to be finished for market. In doing this, use your home grown feeds as much as possible. There are many satisfactory rations for growing weaned pigs, and let us repeat, you farmers should use the ones best suited to your conditions; that is, the ones you can most easily and cheaply supply.

For pigs on good pasture we will give you the ration we recommend which has proven very satisfactory for growing pigs from weaning to about 100 pounds in weight. It is' shelled corn, wheat shorts, a mixture of equal parts cottonseed meal and fish meal, and mineral. Each of these parts of the ration can be fed separately (or free choice) in a self-feeder, or all except the mineral mixture can be hand fed twice daily. If hand fed, the proportions should be about 80 per cent corn, 10 per cent shorts, and 10 per cent of the protein mixture.

The minerals can be kept in a box or trough where the pigs will have access to them at all times. A good simple mineral mixture is ten parts ground limestone or oyster shell flour, ten parts steamed bone meal, and two parts salt.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the fifth of a series of articles on livestock furnished by Lancaster's Stockyards, Rocky Mount, N. C.

If the farmer has skim milk available it is an excellent protein supplement and can be used to replace part or all of the protein mixture. Oher substitutions that can be satisfactorily made in the above ration are: tankage for fish meal, wheat or barley for corn, and soybean oil meal or peanut oil meal for cottonseed meal.

Not only should you feed a good ration and feed it correctly, but don't overlook sanitation and parasitic control. We have too many people to feed and too little stock feeds to produce animals for disease and parasites.

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

(Continued from Page 6)

show them how to produce more and better milk. Better methods of handling milk from farm to market are practiced; plants are constantly buying the latest and best processing equipment; keeping their buildings in good repair; installing laboratory facilities for checking the quality of the milk from time of arrival at the plant until delivered to the consumer; supporting strong teaching and research programs at our own State College. At the college there is one of the best dairy programs taught—one of the best in the United States. A top-flight staff of well-trained men leads the program of teaching and research. The equipment is of the best quality and design, giving North Carolina boys the benefit of as good training in dairying as can be found anywhere.

In addition to regular college students, more than 200 men and women are contacted through special conferences and short courses annually, learning about the feeding, breeding and management of dairy cattle, clean milk production and processing —about ice cream, cheese, and other dairy products. Conferences are held also for those with more experience

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ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

Auction Cattle and Hogs Every Friday

"Where Old Customers Stick and New Customers Become Regulars"

Always sufficient buyers to handle to the best advantage an unlimited number of both cattle and hogs. . . . Buyers know they can fill their needs on our sale.

J. T. WOOTEN, *Manager*

Livestock Section...

and training, so they can keep abreast of the problems of the industry. The North Carolina dairy industry is taking advantage of all these opportunities to train their employees, hiring college graduates as rapidly as they become available.

During the war we were all shocked when some national reports revealed North Carolina's high average of military rejections because of physical unfitness. In the Fourth Service Command it was found that 38 per cent of North Carolina registrants examined were rejected, at a time when the need for men was great. Rejection charts indicated that the rate rose in direct relation to the consumption of milk—rising slightly from the Tidewater Piedmont region in the northeastern part of the state to a higher rate in the extreme and lower Coastal Plain areas, with a marked decline in rate approaching the Appalachian region and the westest part of the state where milk is more plentiful and consumption is higher.

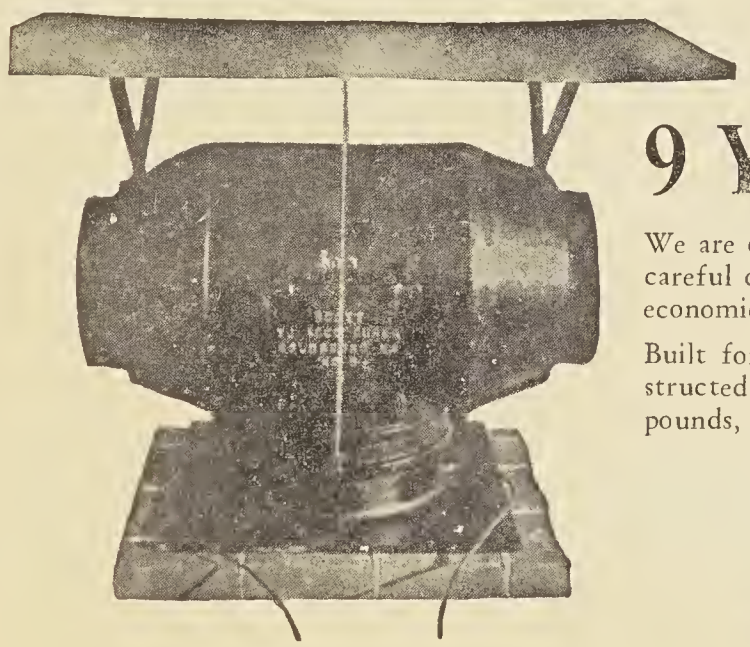
This indicates clearly that the health of our people depends largely upon milk and milk products. And the interdependence of people in urban and farm centers is an undeniable fact—for while the family in town is dependent upon the farmer to produce one of their most important foods, the farmer in turn is dependent upon the consumer for his livelihood. This community interdependence should promote the utmost cooperation between both sides of this important question from a financial as well as health angle.

Capital invested in the dairy industry exceeds that invested in any other industry in the nation, including steel and coal. Statistics show that at least one out of each 15 families in the United States is dependent upon the dairy industry for a livelihood. There are approximately 20,000 dairy manufacturing plants in the United States, and 50,000 distributors of fluid milk, at which some 250,000 or more workers are employed in processing and delivering to consumers.

Periodically the cry of "too high" is heard in relation to milk, but these complaints are usually based upon unfamiliarity with the costs the producer and processor must meet in order to stay in business. The fact is that milk for fluid consumption is the highest income item of the dairy industry—and it is also a high-expense item in production. Fluid milk producers' farms, barns and equipment must, of necessity, be expensive, as is the program of breeding a high type dairy herd, improvement of feeding and pasturage practices, employment of labor with higher than average intelligence as a requisite to production of the high type products desired.

However, on a pound basis milk is still one of the cheapest foods on the market in comparison with prices of other foods. It is six times lower than the price of sirloin steak. It is lower in price than almost any other staple food. The consumer has a perfect right to want to keep down his food bills—yet, if prices are too low the farmer must sell or reduce his herds, resulting in a lower production of dairy foods and a supply inadequate to meet the health and nutritional standards of the nation. Thus is created a vicious chain of circumstances in which the community suffers no less than the dairy farmer.

EL MORO
A Good Cigar



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9 Years of Proven Success

We are entering our ninth year of progress in curing tobacco. With our careful designing, it has proven to be one of the best, as well as the most economical, gravity feed, surface type oil burners on the market.

Built for years of service, we have a new improvised design. It is constructed of heavy cast iron 3/8" thick, weighing approximately 315 pounds, and absolutely fire-proof.

Sold by FCX Warehouses and Their Dealer Agents

We still have some territory open for dealers.

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BABY CHICKS
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for ITCH and BURN of
POISON OAK
ATHLETE'S FOOT, INSECT BITES, RINGWORM
P-N
ANTISEPTIC
35¢
LIQUID! CLEAN! FAST!

Wool Marketing Plan

(Continued from Page 8)

Rockingham FCX Service, Reidsville.
Rowan FCX Service, Salisbury.
Shelby FCX Service, Shelby.
Sampson FCX Service, Clinton.
Stanly FCX Service, Albermarle.
St. Pauls FCX Service, St. Pauls.
Union FCX Service, Monroe.
Wilkes FCX Service, North Wilkesboro.

South Carolina

Farmers Co-op Exchange, Columbia.
Saluda FCX Service, Saluda.

Upon depositing his wool at an FCX warehouse the farmer will receive a receipt showing that his wool has been so deposited.

After the wool is deposited at a local warehouse, it will be concentrated either at Statesville or Clayton, or some other central points will be designated if enough wool is available to justify their establishment.

As soon as the wool is graded and a price established, a check will be mailed to each farmer for his wool based upon the quality of the wool he left at the FCX warehouse.

In the past many farmers have not been able to dispose of their wool at all; others have found it necessary to sell to concerns which handle wool only subordinate to their main operations with the result that the per unit cost of handling the wool has been excessively high and farmers have subsequently had to take an unduly low price.

No longer will a farmer find it necessary to hold his wool for several years because he cannot find a market for it. All that he needs to do is to take it to any one of the FCX stores listed above during the week beginning July 7th. That is, wool can be accepted by FCX warehouses on July 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. Because of the absence of storage facilities wool cannot be received except during the dates designated, and all wool bought to an FCX store on designated dates in July will find an outlet based upon the best prices prevailing in the wool markets of the world.

SULFANTI

You will need these tablets in case of

COCCIDIOSIS
AND COLDS IN POULTRY

A Reliable Remedy

Economical . . . Proven in the Field

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST L. P. MAYRAND GREENSBORO NORTH CAROLINA

Produce Higher Quality Cures with the
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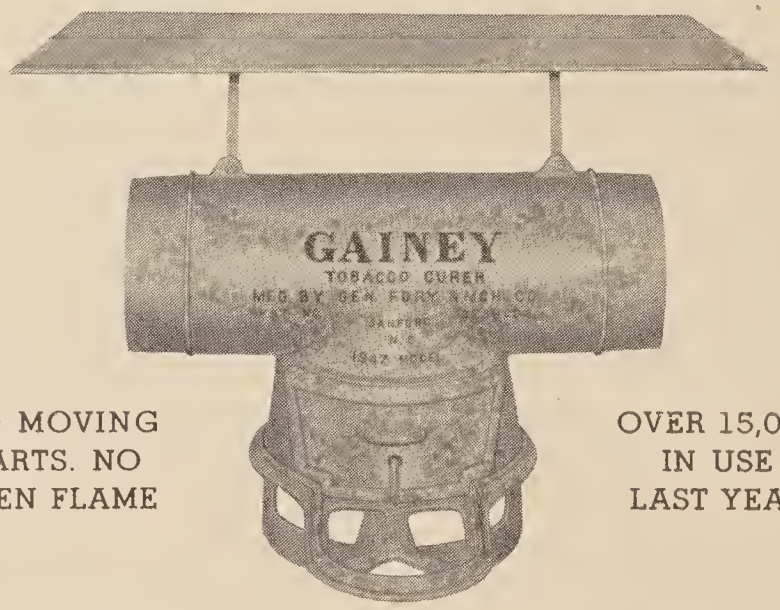

NO MOVING PARTS. NO OPEN FLAME

OVER 15,000 IN USE LAST YEAR

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Sweet Potato Marketing Questions and Answers

By BAILEY RICH
North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

THESE Questions and Answers are intended for the benefit of Sweet Potato growers and shippers in North Carolina and South Carolina. Realizing that sweet potatoes are one of the leading cash truck crops in the Carolinas, besides huge quantities of this crop being consumed on farms; realizing the great possibilities for a much wider distribution of this farm product; realizing the keen competition expected in the post-war period, the purpose of these Questions and Answers is to stimulate interest and thinking by asking questions and to give, through brief answers, the most information possible in a short and concise manner.

We wish to give full credit to the Clemson College Extensive Service, its Division of Markets, the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, the North Carolina Extension Service, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Most of the information in these answers are taken from the various bulletins and releases by the above mentioned. We especially urge that those interested in commercial production and marketing of sweet potatoes should read Bulletin No. 352, "Marketing South Carolina Sweet Potatoes," published by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station of Clemson College; Circular No. 250, "Approved Practices for Growing Sweet Potatoes," published by the North Carolina State College of Agriculture.

Although these Questions deal largely with marketing, many production angles are included. We believe that production and marketing are so closely related that it is impossible to draw a line between the two; each depends on the other for its success.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. What is the normal annual acreage planted to sweet potatoes in the United States?

A. Ten-year average (1933-42) 798,000 acres; 1943, 896,000 acres; 1944, 771,000 acres.

Q. What is the normal acreage planted to this crop in the Carolinas?

A. In North Carolina, 10 year average (1933-42) 84,000 acres; 1943 and 1944, 78,000 acres. In South Carolina, 10 year average (1933-42) 59,000 acres; 1943, 83,000 acres; 1944, 72,000 acres.

Q. What is the estimated annual per capita consumption of sweet potatoes in the South?

A. It is reliably estimated that in seven Southern states the per capita consumption is more than 100 pounds annually.

Q. How does this compare with the consumption of sweet potatoes in the North and West?

A. In 21 Northern and Western states the consumption of sweet potatoes is estimated to be only about 5 pounds per person annually.

Q. What does this suggest?

A. It suggests a large potential demand outside the South. By increasing the consumption in Northern and Western states up to 10 pounds per year per person it would double the present demand in those sections.

Q. What can be done to gain some of this potential market outlet?

A. Produce, pack, and distribute a high quality and attractive product; extensive advertisement of the vitamin potency of sweet potatos; distribute recipes among Northern and Western consumers, giving many ways to prepare attractive and tasty sweet potato dishes—this can be done through retail stores.

Q. Can we increase the consumption of sweet potatoes in the South?

A. Yes. The consumption of sweet potatoes can easily be doubled in the larger towns and cities in the South, simply by putting a good quality and uniform size product in the retail stores. Use the culls and jumbos for stock feed and stop trying to put them in stores to sell to people who want quality.

Q. What types of containers are most popular?

A. The tub type bushel basket seems to be preferred in most Eastern markets. The straight-side James crate is generally preferred in Midwestern markets.

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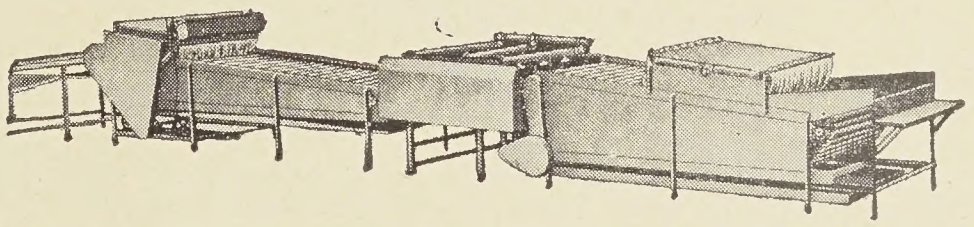

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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

HIGH PRICES

Are high prices in themselves so dangerous as one might be led to believe by listening to all the comments, spoken and written, on the subject nowadays?

Experience would seem to support the premise that the only safe way in which prices can be regulated in private enterprise is through the give and take of open market transactions. Thus competitively established, they represent the consolidated opinion of the majority of buyers and sellers in accordance with the well known economic law of supply and demand.

It has been said often by competent economists that high prices are a result, or a manifestation, of inflation, not a cause. The cause cannot be removed by tampering with a result. The true causes of inflation are far-reaching and complex, but these are the things that need to be attacked. To ask business to reduce prices voluntarily for the purpose of stopping inflation tends to create a false inference of blame, and is prompted by a misunderstanding as to the operation of economic laws.

It should be fresh in everyone's memory that government attempts to place ceilings on prices did not stop inflation. Such attempts only created black markets in which prices knew no limit, and seriously disturbed the supply and distribution of needed products.

High prices, and low prices, are the result of causes and effects that are world wide. In obedience to natural laws, they automatically bring about an adjustment through depressing or stimulating demand. But to believe that the complicated processes of commerce could be effectively regulated by a concerted agreement on the part of all sellers to reduce prices, while costs remain high and the reasons for the high prices continue, seems absurd. Leaving out of consideration the illegality of such conniving, business men cannot be expected to control either inflation or depression by such simple mechanisms.

Decline in the demand for feeds is blamed partly, and probably justifiably, on high prices. If prices were lower, more persons would want to buy feed; but prices principally are high because of an excessive demand in relation to the available supply. Government buying of grains, the transportation tie-up and other things are factors, but the basic reason for high feed prices is the relationship between demand and available supply. This pressure certainly will not be relieved by an arbitrary price cutting action on the part of feed manufacturers and distributors that would only increase the demand.

There is plenty of evidence now that the law of supply and demand is working. High prices have brought restrained buying, reduction in inventories and caution all along the line. Demand and supply inevitably will be brought closer to a balance, and business will be more nearly "normal."

But it is demagogic for the administration to state or imply that business men simply are holding prices high for the sake of profits, and that theirs is the responsibility to bring about a decrease. It is the high prices themselves that eventually will bring their own correction, by reducing demand to a point where it can be supplied. And in this, government buying policy will be a large factor.

—*Feedstuffs.*

WHERE ARE WE?

The Commodity Credit Corp. program of wool purchasing ended April 15. Legislation to continue it is in the hopper but hasn't been enacted. Shearing is well under way in western states. The sheepman rightfully ponders, "What's going to happen?"

Some food for thought was spread here this week when Sylvan J. Pauley of Dear Lodge, Mont., the president of the National Woolgrowers Assn., stopped in Denver en route home after a sojourn in Washington to observe how wool legislation can get kicked around.

The price of wool the past five years has risen around 13 per cent. The cost of producing that wool has risen 140 per cent, and in some regions has gone up 221 per cent, he pointed out. The increase in wool prices is the lowest of any of the leading 24 items in the nation.

Naturally, woolgrowers believe that increased tariffs are the best solution to their problem of meeting the lower price of foreign wools due to the smaller cost of production on those wools. The tariff would aid in the additional problem of the tremendous stock piles of wool, totaling 160 million pounds, now in this country as the result of World War II. But the tariff increase cannot be mentioned under this country's present foreign policy.

As a result, the woolgrowing industry and a portion of the wool trade have agreed on the Robertson bill and its amendments as a solution to the crisis. That bill has passed the Senate, but has not been brought out on the floor of the House as yet. This measure provides:

1. Continuation of the government purchase program thru 1947 and 1948, using the 1946 price levels with no reference to parity or comparable prices.

2. Authorization for the Commodity Credit Corp. to sell the accumulated stock pile of 160 million pounds at market.

3. Authorization for the Secretary of Agriculture to impose an import fee to be used only when imports threaten to disrupt the support program already in operation. The amount of the fee is left to the secretary's discredition. It would apply to wools as they are landed on our shores, but would apply immediately to all wool in storage, acting as a floor tax.

This would seem to be a solution for the dilemma of the wool industry.

Delay has increased uncertainty on the sheep ranches and has cost producers money. The prices of lambs has fallen $3 a head in some cases the past two weeks. That same delay in acting on legislation has created confusion and uncertainty about wool.

The solution right now is in the hands of the House of Representatives.—*Denver Stockman.*

Farm Bureau

(Continued from Page 11)

1. Should foreign demand drop to the extent some are predicting, thus forcing us to take two to three hundred million pounds of growers' tobacco, this will inevitably challenge the full resources, and demand the entire facilities of our warehousemen to help us in properly and orderly handling this tobacco, without serious loss to growers.

2. Such an emergency situation would amply justify a three year period in which to adjust production and allow us to gradually feed this tobacco into channels of trade without loss to the government or growers.

3. Immediate steps should be taken to insure the reduction of the 1948 crop at least 20%.

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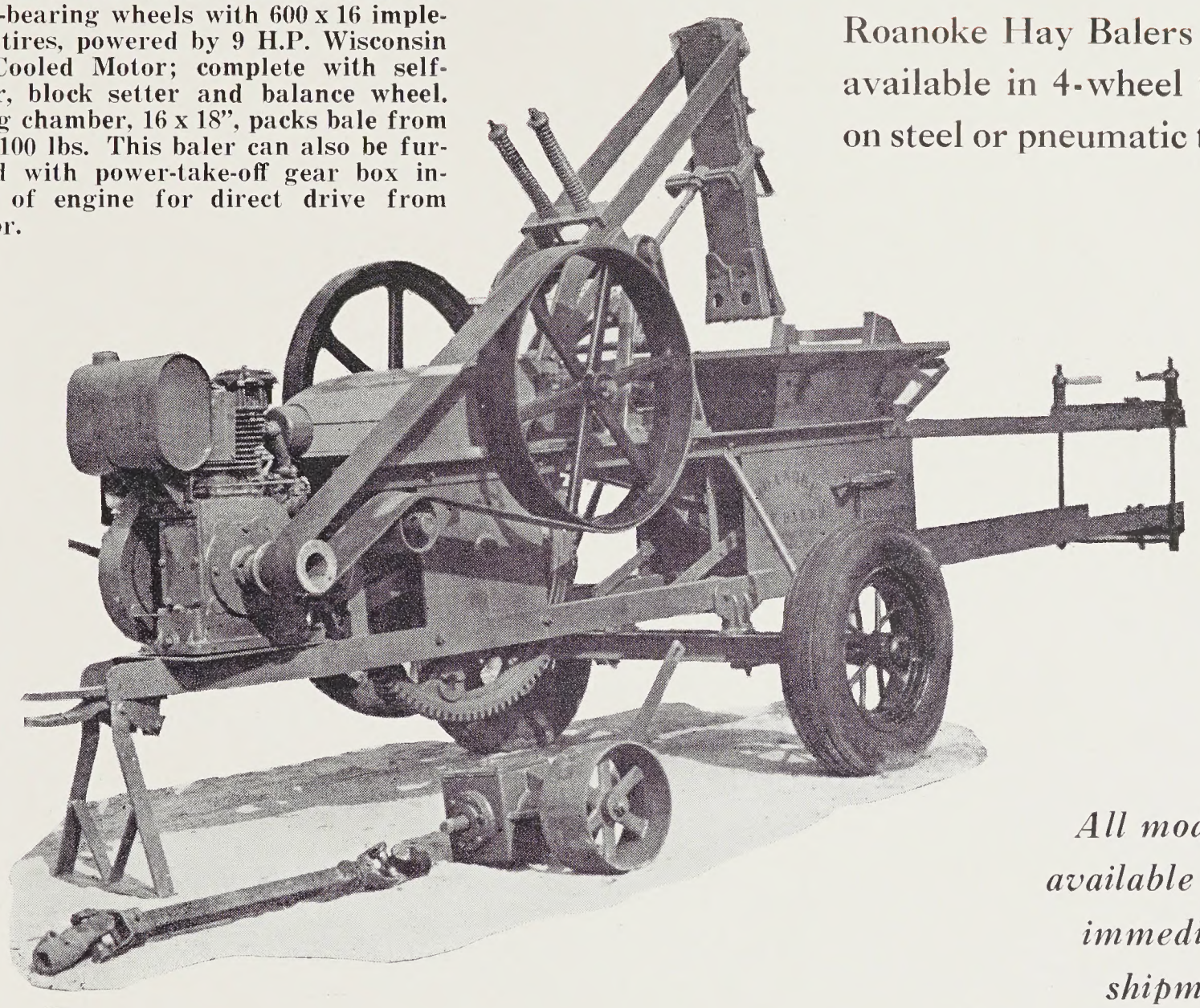

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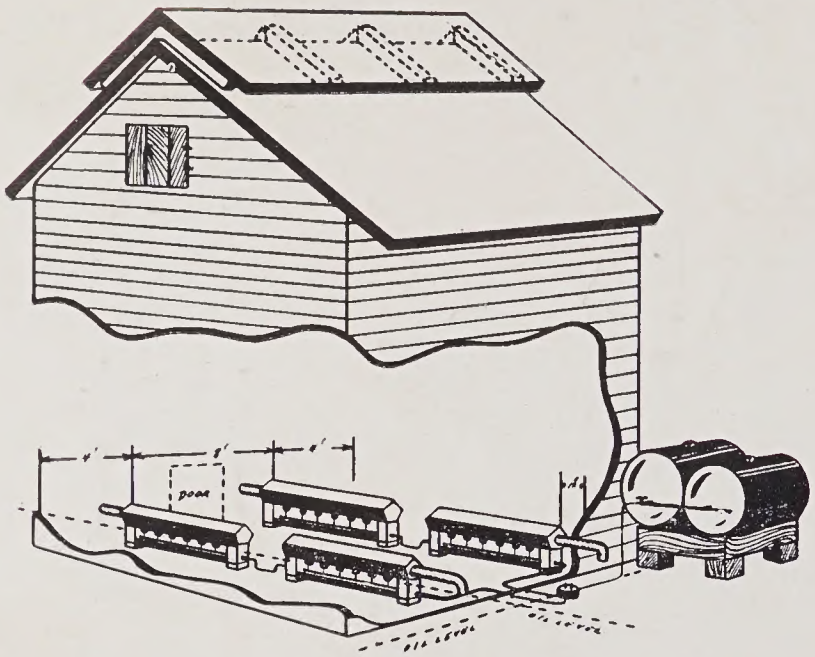

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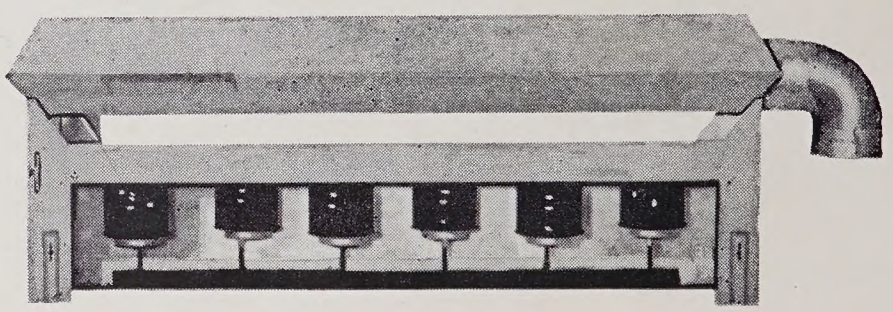

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